

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY OF VETERANS IN GERMANY TO-DAY

ANARCHY REIGNS IN METZ
WHEN GERMAN TROOPS REVOLTMilitary Stores Pillaged and Drunken Soldiers
Use Machine Guns on Civic Guards.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Louis Forest, one of the editors of the *Matin*, succeeded in entering Metz, his home town, yesterday. He was the first Frenchman to enter since hostilities ceased. He was given a lively welcome by the populace, although German soldiers and officials were still in the city.

A revolt occurred in Metz on Nov. 16 and a Soldiers' Council was formed under the leadership of two Socialist workmen and a non-commissioned officer. The membership of the Council was made up of a few workmen and many soldiers.

Gov. von Lequis attempted to resist and marched a squadron of cavalry with machine guns to the Place des Armes. He ordered the cavalry to charge, but they fraternized with the workmen. The Governor then ordered all the authorities to place themselves at the service of the revolutionaries.

All went well at first, but the influence of the Council proved evanescent and the Council lost all popularity.

GERMANS LEAVING BRUSSELS
SOLD THEIR CLOTHES AND SHOES

Last of Troops Left Sunday and Belgian Detachments Entered City.

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Associated Press).—The last German troops left Brussels yesterday, according to a dispatch from the Havas correspondent in the Belgian front. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed around the North Station, from which most of the German soldiers departed.

Wishing to have money to take home with them, they sold everything they owned or had stolen. Some laid out objects on the sidewalk and cried their wares in loud voices. Among the articles offered for sale were blankets, clothing and shoes, as well as wool and copper goods taken from the inhabitants of the city.

AMERICAN ARMY RESUMES
ITS ADVANCE INTO GERMANY

(Continued from First Page.)

line of Ecuvieux—a front of about 50 miles.

In their first day's march the Americans reclaimed nearly 500 square miles of French territory. Most of the towns, which had been badly shelled, were deserted by the Germans only a few hours before the Americans reached them. The Germans had not blown up any of the bridges or roads.

The few inhabitants hailed the Americans with delight. The advance proceeded smoothly, averaging three miles an hour.

The infantry was in the lead, followed by machine guns, artillery, supply trains and ambulances. Each division was about 30 miles in length. All ordinary war-time precautions were observed in last night's camps.

To-day's advance is in the direction of Longwy, Briey and Audun, all of which lie close to the frontier. Laborers are repairing the German-built field railways. After crossing what was the advanced zone the roads improved and the going was fine.

In withdrawing, the Germans abandoned quantities of material, guns and ammunition, in accordance with the provisions of the armistice.

In the darkness just before dawn yesterday, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, composed of regulars, and the Thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin) and Forty-second (Rainbow) Divisions started from the positions in which they had encamped on the edge of the American lines. They were preceded by a small vanguard.

East of Verdun, Major X. L. Ewall of Lexington, Va., commanding a battalion of the First Division, led his men up to the line at 5.30, presented his orders to the outpost, stepped across the line, and ordered "Forward march!" A similar procedure was observed at other entry points.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS OCCUPIED.

The various divisions followed eight main roads toward Luxembourg. The vanguard of the First Division occupied Elain at 6 o'clock. Engineers marked land mines with red flags. German telegraph lines were picked up and within three hours the American Division Command was installed in former German headquarters.

All day long the roads to Luxembourg were crisscrossed with marching troops flying regimental flags.

The advance, with clockwork precision, reached the assigned objectives early and the troops went into camp.

Thousands of released prisoners, on the verge of starvation, streamed back into the American camps. They included Russians, Roumanians, Italians, Belgians, French and a few British and Americans. They were picked up in trucks and sent to the rear.

Every detail of the advance was carefully planned. Engineers had painted signs, indicating the towns and the distances between them.

With the exception of those units actually engaged in the advance, the American Armies are functioning as usual. Behind the lines the only effect of the armistice has been a slight relaxation of the iron discipline.

Carpenters are finishing barracks which were under construction, the Signal Corps is still building tele-

GERMANS DELIVER
16-INCH CANNON TO
AMERICAN ARMY.

"I'm Glad the War Is Over," Boche Officer Says in Turning Over 42 Guns.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH-EAST OF VERDUN, Sunday, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—Two 16-inch cannon which were turned over to the Americans at Spincourt on Saturday, were guns used by the Germans to shell the Verdun region. Forty-two guns of various calibers were turned over. The 16-inch guns were taken apart by the Germans into three sections, each section being drawn by a tractor.

The entrance of the American detail into Spincourt on Saturday was one of the spectacular features of the American advance.

Lieut. Emmet Gruner of St. Louis represented the First Army. With Lieut. Robert Nicolson of Salisbury, N. C., going as artillery expert to see that the guns were all in good condition. The lieutenants were accompanied by an infantry sergeant and four privates.

Lieut. Gruner, the Sergeant, and one private went ahead in an automobile carrying a white flag. Lieut. Nicolson and the other privates followed. Upon reaching the outskirts of Spincourt, they were met by a lone German Lieutenant who spoke English. He conducted the Americans to the village hotel, where billets had been provided.

After saying he was glad to see them and expressing his satisfaction that his responsibility was past, the German said:

"I am damn glad the war is over."

FREED ALLIED PRISONERS
RETURN BY THOUSANDS

American Y. M. C. A. Clothing and Feeding Those Arriving in Nancy Region.

NANCY, Nov. 18 (Havas).—Released French, British and Belgian prisoners by thousands are coming into France in the region of Nancy. Many of them show plainly how long they have been in captivity. The American Y. M. C. A. is clothing and feeding the prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE HELD
BY FORCES OF ALLIES

Lieut. Gen. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief, Sets Up Headquarters There.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Wilson, commander in chief of the Allied forces on the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, has established his headquarters at the British Embassy here.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Stock	High	Low	Net
Alaska Gold Mines	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Can. Pac.	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Ice Co.	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Lumber	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Sugar	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. T. & T. Co.	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Wool	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Zinc	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Copper	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Lead	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Tin	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Iron	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Steel	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Coal	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Oil	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Gas	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Electric	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Telephone	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Paper	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Textile	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Clothing	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Food	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Medicine	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Chemicals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Machinery	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Automobiles	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Aircraft	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Armaments	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Munitions	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Explosives	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Fuels	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Minerals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Metals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Gems	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Jewels	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Pearls	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Diamonds	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Rubies	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Sapphires	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Emeralds	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Opals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Garnets	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Quartz	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Crystals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Minerals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Metals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Gems	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Jewels	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Pearls	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Diamonds	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Rubies	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Sapphires	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Emeralds	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Opals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Garnets	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Quartz	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2
Am. Crystals	40 1/4	39 3/4	1/2

dences of German occupation, which were abundant. Every street had been given a German name. Main Street, for instance, was Kronprinzstrasse. Residents insist the street should be named Wilson or Pershing.

In Stenay the chateau which the former Crown Prince occupied during the Verdun offensive has been transformed into an American headquarters, and a Major was sleeping in the Crown Prince's room Saturday.

French women who acted as caretakers said Frederick William spent much of his time during the Verdun fighting playing with his dogs in the garden.

President Bids the Nation
Return Thanks for Peace

"It Has Come as a Great Triumph of Right," He Says in Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Wilson has issued the following proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 28, as Thanksgiving Day:

By the President of the United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION:

It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a Nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice.

God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations.

Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their Nation in serving mankind.

God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the Divine guidance in the performance of these duties, and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Ruler of Nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

By the President, WOODROW WILSON.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

FRANCE PLANS GREATEST
OF ALL HONORS TO WILSON

Visit Not Yet Announced, but Preparations Abroad Go On Just the Same.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A reception unparalleled by any known to history awaits President Wilson in Europe.

The French people call him the man of victory, the man of peace and the man who won liberty for mankind. He has become more than a personage. To the French he is a symbol of the world-wide party of "Live and Let Live."

It is not expected here that he will remain longer than the first sittings of the peace conference, which are expected to begin the middle of December and last for some time.

(No official word of any kind has come so far to indicate that President Wilson is going abroad, but the belief that he plans to make the trip appears to be firmly fixed in Europe.)

The actual peace conference, it is predicted here, will be shorter than generally thought possible. At the preliminary sessions, the Allies will agree on just terms to Germany, and at the regular meetings will be launched early next year as the fifth war loan.

When the Rainbow Division comes home it will have to be distributed all over the country because of its national character. This national tour idea may be coincident with the "home-coming loan," to be launched early next year as the fifth war loan.

FORMER CZAR OF RUSSIA
NOT DEAD, LATEST REPORT

Correspondent at Petrograd Says That Contrary to General Belief, Nicholas Is Still Alive.

(Special Cable Dispatch to The New York Evening World.)

(Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co., The New York Evening World.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Victor Maraden, the Morning Post Petrograd correspondent, who was arrested at the British Embassy last August and confined for two months in the fortress prison of Peter and Paul, declares that contrary to the general belief outside, the former Czar of Russia is not dead.

NEEDN'T CARRY CERTIFICATE.

Persons Claiming Marriage Have Presumption in Their Favor. Persons need not carry their marriage certificates around with them and the presumption is in their favor, was the declaration to-day of Surgeon Fowler in issuing letters of administration to a woman who, unknown to relatives of her dead husband, convinced the surrogate that she had been married to him ten years.

Charles C. Simms of No. 422 Columbus Avenue died in March and letters were issued to his mother, Mrs. Sarah Simms, to mention being made of his widow, Henrietta Simms, as Simms's widow, began action to set aside the letters and produced affidavits from two witnesses that the ceremony was performed, although no record was found at the Bureau of Statistics.

BABY DEAD; DOCTOR SILENT.

Police Record Shows Death Followed Administering Chloroform.

Ralph Brenner, two years old, while playing in his home, No. 927 East 163rd Street, this afternoon fell and broke his milk bottle and cut three of his fingers. His mother, Celia, rushed him to Dr. Somme at No. 918 Home Street. A few minutes later the child was dead. A note on the police blotter reads: "Died after Dr. Somme administered chloroform."

TROOPS NOT TO START
BACK UNTIL JANUARY

Return of Rainbow Division Probably Will Be Signal for Fifth Loan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—War Department authorities are considering the second phase of demobilization—return of divisions from Europe.

It is estimated that it will be some time in January before the Government completes its task of freeing the 1,700,000 men in this country; hence it is doubtful now if any appreciable movement of troops from "over there" will commence before that. Intimations have been current that the department proposed to bring a few divisions home by Christmas, but Gen. March has not taken the public into his confidence on this point.

The work of freeing men in this country will be hurried as much as possible.

When the Rainbow Division comes home it will have to be distributed all over the country because of its national character. This national tour idea may be coincident with the "home-coming loan," to be launched early next year as the fifth war loan.

After making his entry Gen. Dogan reviewed the division in the public square. As he filed through the town the famous Zouaves and Legionnaires passed within a few yards of a group of German railway officials who were awaiting transportation to Nancy to hand over the administration of the railway lines in Alsace-Lorraine to the French authorities.

GEN. DICKMAN COMMANDS
"ARMY OF OCCUPATION"

Headed Third U. S. Division at Chateau Thierry and Later Commanded Corps.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 17.—Major Gen. Dickman, commanding the Third Army, which will be the "Army of Occupation," was formally in command of the Third Division at the time of its defense of the south bank of the Marne in and east of Chateau-Thierry on May 31 and the succeeding weeks. Later he was put in command of a corps. His chief of staff is Brig. Gen. Malin Craig.

Thousands of returned prisoners in the same wasted and exhausted condition are arriving by all roads leading through Alsace and Lorraine after a tramp of four days, during which they lived only on what the population could spare from the meager supplies that had been left to them.

PEOPLE OF MULHAUSEN WILD WITH JOY AT LIBERATION.

MULHAUSEN, Nov. 18.—No words can picture the triumphant entrance of the French troops into this tiny town, which was held by the Germans for more than a year. The people who crowded the streets to applaud their liberators. Flowers, tobacco and cockades were thrown to the soldiers as they marched along.

Gen. Hirschauer headed his troops. Men and women rushed forward and plied the official reception of the flag borne by the 34th Infantry. The cheers of the populace grew until the troops arrived at the City Hall, where the city authorities were welcomed.

The joy of the populace was saddened when the Rev. Cottl, the dean of Mulhausen, was overcome by emotion at the official reception of the flag. He had been for many years a champion of the French cause in Alsace.

After the official ceremonies, the Government of the city addressed a telegram to the French Government declaring the strong attachment of Mulhausen to France and the unwavering loyalty of the population.

FINED FOR REFUSING HEAT.

Head of Realty Company Found Guilty of Violating Health Law.

Richard F. W. Freedman, President of the B. F. & G. Realty Company, No. 2 Wall Street, was arraigned to-day charged with a violation of Section 225 of the Sanitary Code and was fined \$10.

Section 225 relates to the sustaining of heat in apartments to a temperature of 68 degrees. The violation occurred at No. 16 East 11th Street and the complaint stated that heat had not been provided on Nov. 1 and many times prior thereto.

LORRAINE GREET'S
DELIVERING ARMY
IN FRENZY OF JOY

Population of Chateau Salins Almost Mobs French Zouaves and Legionnaires.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sunday, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—French troops made their first entry into recovered Lorraine to-day and were acclaimed by the population that gathered in the towns and villages to meet them.

The honor of leading the advance across the recently abolished frontier fell to the famous Moroccan Division, including the famous Foreign Legion. The soldiers of the Legion wore their decorations, the highest accorded to any unit in the French Army during the war.

Soon after dawn the boys of Lorraine, who had unearthed bicycles that had remained hidden from the Germans during many long months, rode out to meet the column marching toward Chateau Salins. The French tricolor could be seen in the early morning light flying from the first houses of the town though the last of the German troops had not yet left.

The streets were filled before the troops came into sight and when the head of the column appeared with Gen. Dogan in the lead it was received with shouts of joy. Old men, women and children rushed out with improvised paper flags, laughing, shouting and weeping in turn.

The first automobiles containing French officers were taken by storm and loaded to overflowing with boys and girls in their Sunday best, cheering France and singing the "Marseillaise."

It was difficult to conceive that Chateau Salins could ever have been anything but French. After forty-seven years of German rule, the town appeared even more intensely patriotic than French towns that had never known any other than French rule.

GERMAN OFFICERS SPECTATORS AT WILD SCENE OF JOY.

Gen. Dogan's entry was preceded by the formal surrender of the town by four German officers who had remained to turn over the official administration. With grave dignity, the Germans marched out of the town to meet the advancing column, while the inhabitants looked on in silence.

After turning over their powers, the Germans withdrew and watched from a distance the scene of delirious joy that moved all other spectators to tears.

As the Zouave Band marched down the main street playing the "Marseillaise," the inhabitants pressing forward singing the French national anthem.

After making his entry Gen. Dogan reviewed the division in the public square. As he filed through the town the famous Zouaves and Legionnaires passed within a few yards of a group of German railway officials who were awaiting transportation to Nancy to hand over the administration of the railway lines in Alsace-Lorraine to the French authorities.

The Foreign Legion was drawn up in the square before Gen. Dogan, who saluted and kissed the flag held by the Colonel. He had scarcely left the folds of the tricolor when the inhabitants rushed in and pressed the red, white and blue silk to their lips, turning away with tears moistening their cheeks.

The eyes of all again were wet when, just as the ceremony was drawing to a close, a half dozen British prisoners of war, turned adrift in Germany a few days before, hobbled into the town in their way toward France. They were road-stained, foot-sore, hungry and emaciated.

Thousands of returned prisoners in the same wasted and exhausted condition are arriving by all roads leading through Alsace and Lorraine after a tramp of four days, during which they lived only on what the population could spare from the meager supplies that had been left to them.

PEOPLE OF MULHAUSEN WILD WITH JOY AT LIBERATION.

MULHAUSEN, Nov. 18.—No words can picture the triumphant entrance of the French troops into this tiny town, which was held by the Germans for more than a year. The people who crowded the streets to applaud their liberators. Flowers, tobacco and cockades were thrown to the soldiers as they marched along.

Gen. Hirschauer headed his troops. Men and women rushed forward and plied the official reception of the flag borne by the 34th Infantry. The cheers of the populace grew until the troops arrived at the City Hall, where the city authorities were welcomed.

The joy of the populace was saddened when the Rev. Cottl, the dean of Mulhausen, was overcome by emotion at the official reception of the flag. He had been for many years a champion of the French cause in Alsace.

After the official ceremonies, the Government of the city addressed a telegram to the French Government declaring the strong attachment of Mulhausen to France and the unwavering loyalty of the population.

Thousands of returned prisoners in the same wasted and exhausted condition are arriving by all roads leading through Alsace and Lorraine after a tramp of four days, during which they lived only on what the population could spare from the meager supplies that had been left to them.

PEOPLE OF MULHAUSEN WILD WITH JOY AT LIBERATION.

MULHAUSEN, Nov. 18.—No words can picture the triumphant entrance of the French troops into this tiny town, which was held by the Germans for more than a year. The people who crowded the streets to applaud their liberators. Flowers, tobacco and cockades were thrown to the soldiers as they marched along.

Gen. Hirschauer headed his troops. Men and women rushed forward and plied the official reception of the flag borne by the 34th Infantry. The cheers of the populace grew until the troops arrived at the City Hall, where the city authorities were welcomed.

The joy of the populace was saddened when the Rev. Cottl, the dean of Mulhausen, was overcome by emotion at the official reception of the flag. He had been for many years a champion of the French cause in Alsace.

After the official ceremonies, the Government of the city addressed a telegram to the French Government declaring the strong attachment of Mulhausen to France and the unwavering loyalty of the population.

Thousands of returned prisoners in the same wasted and exhausted condition are arriving by all roads leading through Alsace and Lorraine after a tramp of four days, during which they lived only on what the population could spare from the meager supplies that had been left to them.

PEOPLE OF MULHAUSEN WILD WITH JOY AT LIBERATION.

MULHAUSEN, Nov. 18.—No words can picture the triumphant entrance of the French troops into this tiny town, which was held by the Germans for more than a year. The people who crowded the streets to applaud their liberators. Flowers, tobacco and cockades were thrown to the soldiers as they marched along.

Gen. Hirschauer headed his troops. Men and women rushed forward and plied the official reception of the flag borne by the 34th Infantry. The cheers of the populace grew until the troops arrived at the City Hall, where the city authorities were welcomed.

The joy of the populace was saddened when the Rev. Cottl, the dean of Mulhausen, was overcome by emotion at the official reception of the flag. He had been for many years a champion of the French cause in Alsace.

HECKLING OF FORD
STOPS 'AUCTIONS'
TO AID WAR FUND

Methods Adopted at Opera House Barred by the Campaign Management.

There will be no more "auctions" in connection with the United War Work campaign. The experience of Henry Ford last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, where the Lambs and Friars gave a frolic for the benefit of the War Work Fund, is the cause of the decision made by the management of the campaign to-day.

Mr. Ford was so angered by the persistence of United States Marshal McCarthy, who said he would get \$5,000 from the manufacturer "if I have